

## حروف الجر Prepositions



## in

تأتي مع الأماكن المغلقة والمدن والدول والقارات وأجزاء البيت والعالم والشوارع

In the garden/bedroom/ in London / in Europe /in a building /in a box / in my wallet in the world / town/ in the street

تأتي قبل السنين / الشهور / فصول السنة / فترات اليوم/العقود

In June / in 2015 /in the 1990s / in summer / in the morning/in the afternoon/in the evening/ in the new year

تأتي مع القرون/ العصور / الفترات الطويلة/ الأزمنة / خلال وقت

in the next century/in the Ice Age/ in the past/future/present -/ in a moment /in two minutes

تأتي مع الأزمنة ووسائل المواصلات التي لا يمكن الحركة فيها إذا سبقها أدوات نكرة أو معرفة

In the west/ in the south / in a taxi/ car / in a helicopter

## On

تأتي قبل (الأيام / التاريخ/ الأعياد / الأجازة)

on Sunday / on 5<sup>th</sup> October/ on Tuesday morning/ on Christmas Day /on holiday/ birthday

تأتي عند وصف مكان (شيء على سطح شيء آخر) والاختراعات الحديثة

on the table / on TV // on the floor /on the ceiling/ on the menu/ on the internet

تأتي قبل وسائل المواصلات قبلها أداة معرفة ونكرة ويمكن الحركة فيها أو ركوب على ظهر حيوان

on ( a bicycle / a motorbike / a plane / a ship / a bus ) on foot / on a horse / an elephant

وتأتي أيضا مع

on the left/ on the right/ on the way / on a page/ on sale في المزداد / on fire مشتعل به النار on the corner of/ on the night of ليلة محددة

## at

تأتي قبل وقت محدد / الساعات / العطلة الأسبوعية والاستراحة/ أوقات الوجبات/التعبيرات

At ( noon/ lunchtime/ midday/ midnight/night/ sunrise/sunset / dinner time) at 3 o'clock /at 10.30 / at the moment /at present/ at the weekend/ at break

تأتي مع الأماكن الصغيرة أو تحديد مكان أو الموقع والعناوين

At work / at school / at university /at home / at college/ at reception/ at the bus stop

At crossroads / at the entrance / at the end of the road / at the front desk

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

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## AT

## TIMES OF DAY

at 4 o'clock  
at 10:30  
at noon  
at midnight

## MEALTIMES

at lunchtime  
at dinnertime

## HOLIDAYS

at Christmas  
at Eastern  
at the weekend

## EXPRESSIONS

at present  
at the moment  
at night

## IN

## MONTHS

in April

## SEASONS

in the summer  
in the spring

## YEARS

in 1990

## DECADES

in the 80s

## CENTURIES

in the 20th century

## LONG PERIODS

in the ice age  
in the present  
in the past

## PARTS OF THE DAY

in the morning  
in the afternoon  
in the evening  
at night

## ON

## DAYS

on Tuesday  
on Saturday  
on my birthday  
on Christmas day  
on Halloween

## DATES

on 15th June  
on 20th May  
on our anniversary

## PARTS OF SPECIFIC DAY

on Monday morning  
on Friday evening  
on Saturday night  
on Sunday afternoon

⚠ **LAST/NEXT** at/in/on  
❌ Call me at the next weekend.  
✅ Call me next weekend.  
❌ I met her on the last Friday.  
✅ I met her last Friday.

**1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

- 1..... Friday afternoons, I often go to Lake Timsah.  
a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in
- 2.I have tennis lessons at the sports centre ..... 9 am.  
a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in
- 3.Sometimes I go swimming ..... the afternoon  
a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for
- 4.I always go to the park .....Saturday mornings  
a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in
- 5) Nagwa usually visits her grandparents.....the weekend.  
a. at                      b. for                      c.in                      d.to
- 6.In England, it often snows ..... December.  
a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for
- 7.Luckily the weather was perfect ..... her wedding day  
a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for
- 8.I usually get up..... half past eight.  
a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for
- 9.We're going skiing ..... the winter.  
a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for
10. The library is.....the corner of our street.  
a.for                      b. on                      c. of                      d. to
- 11.I'll come back to that point ..... a moment.  
a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for
12. We are located ..... the seventh floor of the building.  
a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in
- 13.The shopping centre is ..... the station.  
a- between              b- corner              c- opposite              d- next
- 14.The library is.....the bank  
a- between              b- corner              c- opposite to              d- next to
- 15.The sports centre is.....the aquarium and the hospital  
a- between              b- corner              c- opposite              d- next to
- 16.The museum is on the ..... opposite the hospital.  
a- between              b- corner              c- behind              d- next to
17. My fourth class is ..... noon.  
a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for
18. We went out for a meal ..... my birthday  
a.for                      b.on                      c.at                      d.in
- 19.My brother likes to sleep ..... the right side of the bed..  
a. up                      b. on                      c. next                      d. of
20. I live on the 7th floor ..... 21 Oxford Street in London  
a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for
- 21.Her birthday is .....20th November.  
a.on                      b.at                      c.in                      d.for

22. The shop is ..... the end of the street.

- a. on                      b. at                      c. in                      d. for

23. I usually get up ..... half past eight.

- a. on                      b. at                      c. in                      d. for

24. They asked him where he was ..... the night of the fire.

- a. on                      b. at                      c. in                      d. for

25. I'll come back to that point ..... a moment.

- a. on                      b. at                      c. in                      d. for

26. My father always gives me a special gift.....Christmas Day.

- a) at                      b) to                      c) on                      d) in

27. What did you do ..... last week?

- a) at                      b) no preposition                      c) on                      d) in

**2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:**

- The hotel is..... (next) the airport.
- Do you think we will go to Jupiter ..... (on) the future?
- Do you have maths lessons..... (at) Tuesdays?
- Fady goes shopping.....(on) the afternoon.
- Write what you do.....(in) the weekend.
- The library is.....(opposite) to the bank.
- How do I go from the sports centre ..... (in) the library?
- .....(At) Saturdays, I get up at 7 am.
- Sami's birthday is..... (in) 3<sup>rd</sup> March.
- They travel to Dahab.....(at) holiday.
- The movie is set.....(at) the 18th century.
- I can run a mile .....(on) 5 minutes..
- Sorry, she's not here .....(in) the moment.
- There's a hotel on the .....(opposite) of my street.



## 1. النكبة Form:

يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I وyou وwe وthey. أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:

- نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)
- نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)
- إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies. (cries - tries)
- إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e / i / o / u) نضيف s فقط. (enjoys - plays - prays)

## 2. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

1. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I often watch television in the evening. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

2. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

3. المواقف أو الأفعال التي دائما أو عادة حقيقية:

-Mohamed Salah gives money to help people in his hometown

I **live** in Cairo / he **works** in factory / she **likes** English .

4- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات والمسرح والسينما والمدرسة والحصص والامتحانات ..... الخ

e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow. The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.  
-our next exams start in may. -- The lesson doesn't finish until two o'clock.

3. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

أولاً ظروف التكرار

( Always دائماً , usually عادة , often غالباً , sometimes أحياناً , ever دائماً/للأبد , never أبداً , rarely نادراً , scarcely نادراً , seldom نادراً , hardly بالكاد , frequently بصورة متكررة , generally بصورة متكررة , from time to time بين الحين والآخر , occasionally كل , every عموماً )

ثانياً الظروف الزمنية

every/each ( day /week/ month / year ) / in the ( morning / afternoon / evening ) at night /noon on ( Saturdays / Fridays ..... ) / once /twice /three times a ( day / week / month / year ) daily / weekly / monthly / yearly = annually )

لاحظ الآتي

1- تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الاساسي مع المضارع البسيط :

. تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv ( I / We / you / They ) فاعل الجملة  
. تكلمة الجملة + فعل ب s/es/ies + (ظرف التكرار) + adv ( He / She ) فاعل الجملة مفرد

e.g - We **usually** watch TV in the evening. - They **sometimes** talk on the phone  
- He **never** plays football- Heba **always** reads English books..

2- تأتي ظروف التكرار بعد v. to be :

. تكلمة الجملة + صفة + (ظرف التكرار) + adv ( am/is/are ) + فاعل الجملة

e.g They are **usually** late. Noha is **always** clever.  
- I **am never** late for school. - She **is always** tired in the evenings.

3- يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها

**every (day /week/ month /year )**

→ Rania goes to the club every Monday. Every Monday Rania goes to the club.

4. النفي Negation:

1- نستخدم ( don't ) مع ( i/ they/ we / you ) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- They **don't like** pizza. I **don't play** football on Friday.

2- نستخدم ( doesn't ) مع ( he/ she /it ) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

He **doesn't like eating fish**. - she **doesn't want** a new dress.

3- يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفي مكان doesn't وياتي بعدها فعل منتهي (s)

Ex :Ahmed **doesn't study** English = Ahmed **never studies** English

5. السؤال Question:

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام



? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv + Do + (you/they) + كلمة استفهام  
تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv + Does + (he/she/it/your + اسم مفرد) + كلمة استفهام

✓-When do you usually Watch TV?

-- I usually watch TV at 7 p.m

✓- How does your father always go to work?

-- he always goes by car.

نتبع الآتي : عند تكوين السؤال بـ Yes / No

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv + Do + (you/they)

تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv + Does + (he/she/it/your + اسم مفرد)

→ Do they often play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (فاعل) + Does/do + How often

أجابة بـ ( always-usually- never- every week-once - twice - three times )

Ex. How often do you go to the library ? I go to library twice a week

→ How often do you fly abroad ? I fly abroad once a month

How often does Ali have history ? He has history three times a week.

6. المبنى للمجهول Passive

am / is/are (not) + p.p + مفعول

→ Football **is played** around the world. Comic films **aren't watched** by Heba



تركيبات هامة :- ( يعناد ان )

للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات:

1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v + ing" / noun)

2- It is SB's habit + to + inf

3- فاعل + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"

4- فاعل + usually + مضارع بسيط.

5- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.



e.g. ## Amr **is used to studying** hard.

# Amr **is in the habit of studying**

# **It is Amr's habit to study** hard.

# Amr **usually studies** hard.

# **Studying hard is Amr's habit.**



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Don't be late , the bus ..... At exactly ten o'clock.

a- Leaves

b- going to leave

c- has left

d- left

2-Our last lesson ..... at two o'clock this afternoon.

a-is finishing

b-will finish

c-finishes

d-going to finish

3. The train to Cairo is on platform four and it .....in thirty minutes.

a) is leaving

b) will be leaving

c) leaves

d) will leave

4. The programme ..... at seven o'clock this evening.

a- starts

b- will start

c- started

d- is starting

5-There's a good film on TV tonight. It ..... at ten o'clock.

a) is going to finish

b) will finish

c) finishes

d) is finishing

# Prep 3

6. My brother ..... three languages.

- a. **is speaking**                      b. **spoken**                      c. **speaks**                      d. **speak**

7. The sun ..... rises in the west.

- a. **never**                      b. **always**                      c. **often**                      d. **ever**

8-Surgeons ..... usually see small things by the naked eye

- a. **didn't**                      b. **aren't**                      c. **doesn't**                      d. **don't**

9- Amal.....to her school on foot.

- a) **goes usually**                      b) **usually goes**                      c) **go usually**                      d) **usually go**

10- The Earth.....around the sun.

- a) **move**                      b) **moved**                      c) **moving**                      d) **moves**

11- He.....gets up early. He is always late.

- a) **doesn't**                      b) **never**                      c) **ever**                      d) **hasn't**

12- She is used to .....at night.

- a) **study**                      b) **studied**                      c) **studying**                      d) **studies**

13- Scientists.....useful things that help their countries to develop.

- a) **do always**                      b) **always do**                      c) **are always**                      d) **always are**

14-Hany never.....lies. He is admired for his honesty.

- a) **tell**                      b) **telling**                      c) **tells**                      d) **has told**

15-Turn off the lights when you.....the room.

- a) **leave**                      b) **leaves**                      c) **were leaving**                      d) **had left**

16-The final match.....at 7 p.m. this evening.

- a) **will start**                      b) **is going to start**                      c) **started**                      d) **starts**

17) Omar..... That's why he is always fit.

- a. **smoke**                      b. **don't smokes**                      c. **doesn't smokes**                      d. **never smokes**

18. We are.....ready to help you. Don't worry.

- a) **always**                      b) **hardly**                      c) **never**                      d) **rarely**

19. Huda.....late for work.

- a. **never is**                      b. **is never**                      c. **never has**                      d **has never**

20. My son.....ambitious and he wants to study medicine.

- a) **is always**                      b) **always is**                      c) **doesn't always**                      d)**isn't always.**

21. What time does he usually ..... work?

- a. **leave**                      b. **leaves**                      c. **leaving**                      d. **left**

22-Does Ali .....coffee with his family ?

- a **drink always**                      b **drinks always**                      c **always drink**                      d **always drinks**

23. My sister.....ready for the exam.

- a. **doesn't**                      b. **don't**                      c. **aren't**                      d. **isn't**

24-Sama and Hend always.....in the home.

- a. **help**                      b. **helping**                      c. **helps**                      d. **to help**

25. A:How..... do you watch TV? B : Twice a week.

- a. **many**                      b. **long**                      c. **much**                      d. **often**

26-My father.....reads the newspaper in the morning. He reads it every morning.

- a. **often**                      b. **never**                      c. **always**                      d.**sometimes**

27-.....children like playing computer games ?

- a. **Does**                      b. **Do**                      c. **Are**                      d.**Were**

28.What time.....your first lesson this morning?

- a. **is**                      b. **are**                      c. **does**                      d.**do**

29. I always talk to my friends before school.....

a. started

b. starting

c. start

d. starts

**2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1. What time is the next train to Aswan? (leave)

.....

2 – He never comes late . [ doesn't ]

.....

3. The train from Cairo to Alex is at 7 a.m. ( leaves)

.....

4- I always go to bed late. (never)

.....

5- It is his habit to drink a cup of coffee after lunch. (usually)

.....

6- Mother is after me all the time to do my homework. (always)

.....

7. The botanical gardens are close to the museum. (near)

.....

8. The bank is on the left of the sports centre . (right)

.....

9. The train arrival is at 7 p.m tonight ( arrives)

.....

10. The bank is opposite the cinema. (in front of)

.....

11. I always watch TV in the evening. (night)

.....

12. What time is the science lesson? (start)

.....

13. What time is the flight to Rome? (plane)

.....

14. He has a match at 6.30 ( starts)

.....

15- What's your brother's job? (What does )

.....

16. Manal always helps people. (helpful)

.....

17. our train arrives on time regularly . ( always )

.....

**3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:**

1. The train .....(leave) from platform four.

2. What time.....(be) the next train?

3. When .....the match .....(start) ?

4. Our last lesson .....( finishing) at two o'clock this afternoon.

5. Our bus.....(arrive) at 7:00 in the morning.

6- How often..... (do) sami go swimming a week?

7. Mariam .....(watch/ often) TV in bed.

8. She always.....( make) dinner for her parents.

9. My daily routine .....(has) the same every school day .

10. why .....(do) you always late?  
 11. The library..... (open) at 8.30 in the morning.  
 12. When does this plane..... (arrives) in Cairo?

## Unit 2 Let's go shopping

### Adjectives الصفات



الصفة عادة تحذف الاسم وتأتي غالبا قبله أو تأتي بعد فعل (v to be)  
 He bought a **smart** phone last night.  
 The animal I saw in the field was **frightening**.

أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

1- تأتي بعد الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

She is nice. He will be sad. They have been happy.  
 The food went bad. He grows angry. The sea turned rough.

2- إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy. That sounds **great**

3- إذا جاءت بمعنى (له ملمس feel – له مذاق taste – له رائحة smell) يأتي بعدها صفة

The cloth feels smooth. The food tastes nice.

### Degree of adjectives

والآن نأتي إلى درجات الصفات الثلاثة.

positive

الصفة

Comparative

المقارنة

Superlative

التفضيل

### Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة صفة + er + than	Superlative تفضيل the + صفة + est
tall طويل	taller <b>than</b>	<b>the tallest</b>
rare نادر	rarer <b>than</b>	<b>the rarest</b>
fine جميل	finer <b>than</b>	<b>The finest</b>
sweet حلو	sweeter <b>than</b>	<b>the sweetest</b>
big كبير	bigger <b>than</b>	<b>the biggest</b>
spicy متبل / حار	spicier <b>than</b>	<b>the spiciest</b>

- لاحظ: 1- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ e نضيف لها r عند المقارنة و st عند التفضيل large – larger- largest  
 2- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ y وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلب y إلى i ثم نضيف er و est : heavy – heavier- heaviest



hot - hotter - hottest

3. بعض الصفات المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الأخير + er

## Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة	Superlative تفضيل
	more .... than less .... than	the most... + the least ... +
popular / محبوب / شعبي	more popular than	the most/least popular
expensive باهظ الثمن	more expensive than	the most expensive
modern حديث	More/less modern than	the most modern
traditional تقليدي	more traditional than	the most traditional

## Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
good / well جيد	better than	the best
bad / ill سيء	worse than	the worst
Little قليل	less than	the least
many / much/a lot of كثير	more than	the most
Late متاخر	later than latter than	the latest the last
Far بعيد (مسافة) Far بعيد/كثير (كمية)	farther than further than	the farthest the furthest

ex. She ran **farther** than the rest.

Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.

## Comparative

## صفات المقارنة



نستخدم الصيغة من الدرجة الثانية (المقارنة) في الحالات الآتية:

1- لبيان المقارنة الضمنية لشئيين مع عدم ذكر احد طرفي المقارنة

This shirt is small. I need a **bigger** one.

He wants a more expensive car

2- للمقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين أو مجموعتين.

My new flat **is colder than** the old one.

The museum is usually **more crowded than** a Sunday

3- لوصف كيفية تغير شيء.

He is feeling **happier**. My brother is getting **better**.

4 يمكن استخدام **less** قبل الصفات المكونة من مقطع واحد وليس **more**

Hoda is taller than Nada. Nada is **less tall** than Hoda

♦ يمكن استخدام صفتي مقارنة للدلالة على التغير المستمر في شيء

♦ ولاحظ أن الصفة بعد and تأخذ نفس شكل الصفة قبلها.

- ♦ It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.
- ♦ It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job.

6. almost as + صفة + as

slightly/a bit/a little + صفة مقارنة + than

✗ يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان أن الفارق ليس كبيراً بين شخصين أو شيئين

✗ I'm almost as old as my brother.

✗ Reham thinks that her friend is slightly prettier than her.

→ traveling by train is a little/ a bit cheaper than traveling by car.

7. much/ a lot/ far + صفة مقارنة + than

☞ يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان أن الفارق كبيراً بين شخصين أو شيئين

→ Her illness was far more serious than we expected.

→ English is much easier to study than Chinese

→ Gold is a lot/ much more expensive than salt.

## Superlative

## صفات التفضيل

نستخدم الصيغة من الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل) في الحالات الآتية:

1- عند مقارنة ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أكثر ( شخص وباقي الأشخاص أو شيء وباقي الأشياء)

Oysters are one of the rarest meals you can eat in France.

He bought the most expensive suit in the shop.

2- عند وصف extremes ( الأشياء المتطرفة ) ( الأعلى / الأطعب / الأعلى ثمناً ) أشخاص

Mount Everest is the highest mountain on earth.

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The.....useful thing in my kitchen is the fridge.

a. more b. most c. as d. less

2. It is.....to buy clothes in shops than online.

a. best b. good c. better d. the best

3. The second coffee machine is.....than the first one.

a. smaller b. smallest c. small d. the smallest

4. Which item do you think is the..... expensive ?

a, little b. less c. least d. more

16- Football is.....popular game in Egypt.

a) most b) the most c) less d) more

17- Which sport is....., football or tennis?

a) good b) better c) better than d) the best

18. Our house is.....comfortable than this hotel.

a) more b) most c) much d) little

21. Sarah is..... than her sister.

a) more young b) young c) younger d) youngest

22. Cars are.....than motorbikes.

a) safe b) safer c) more safer d) safest

23. Sharks are.....than lions.

- a) dangerous      b) more dangerous      c) much dangerous      d) most dangerous  
 24- Hassan is a .....football player than anyone else in the team.  
 a) good      b) best      c) better      d) the best  
 25.-Mount Everest is .....than Mount Kilimanjaro  
 a-higher      b-high      c- highest      d-highly  
 26. The museum is usually.....on a Saturday than a Sunday.  
 a- crowded      b- most crowded      c- more crowded      d- as crowded  
 27- I think the blue dress is.....than the red dress.  
 a- nicer      b- nicest      c- nicely      d- nice  
 28. Adel is tall, but Rami is.....  
 a- more taller      b- tallest      c- tall      d- taller  
 29.-- which bridge is....., the 6<sup>th</sup> October bridge or the Qasr El Nil bridge?  
 a- long      b- longer      c- longest      d- longer than  
 30- English is.....than many other languages.  
 a) easier      b) more easy      c) easiest      d) the easiest

## 4.Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

- 1-No one in class is taller than Reem. she is .....(taller).
- 2-Cairo is.....( most )crowded than Giza.
- 3- An elephant is .....(big) than a camel.
4. The film was terrible. I think it was the.....(worse) film I've ever
- 5- That mountain was.....( more high) than we thought.
- 6- Cheese is.....( bad) for you than fruit.
- 7- This tablet is.....( expensive) than that one.
- 8--Cairo is the .....(big) city in Africa.
- 9-Tennis is.....( least )dangerous than football.
- 10-He was the .....(better )player in the team.
- 11-The hotel by the park is the .....(modernist) hotel in the city
- 12-The market is.....( more far )from my house than the school
- 13- Who has.....( the faster )car in the city?
- 14- My grandfather is.....( the older) in our family
- 15-What's.....( longest )river in the world?

## 3—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. Mona is thinner than Nadia.      (fatter)  
 .....
2. The tiger is more dangerous than the dog. (less)  
 .....
3. Yasser is older than Ramy.(isn't)  
 .....
- 4.Rodayna and Rokaya are the same age.      (as)  
 .....
- 5.Everest is the highest mountain in the world. (higher)  
 .....
- 6.Hossam is cleverer than any other accountant. ( cleverest)  
 .....
- 7- No student in the class is as tall as Ali.      (tallest)  
 .....

## Both/neither /either

**Both** كلاهما

**Both ( of )+ the /these/those /** اسم جمع يشير لاثنين + صفة ملكية **فعل جمع**

Ex: **Both** (of )my brothers are older than me. Ex-I gave **both my** parents a present.

**Both** + اسم مفرد + **and** + اسم مفرد **فعل جمع**

Ex- **Both** Samy **and** Ali **love** football.

Ex:I was very hungry, so I had **both** the cheese **and** the chicken sandwich! جملة مفعول

نستخدم **both of** قبل ضمير مفعول جمع او تستخدم **both** بعد ضمير فاعل او مفعول للتوكيد

**Both of us** = we both (فاعل) or us both(مفعول)

**Both of you** = you both

**Both of them** = They both (فاعل) , them both(مفعول)

Ex: **Both of us** went to the zoo = We **both** went to the zoo yesterday

My sister bought two new skirts and **both of them** are long and green

I can't choose between the two suits. I admire **them both**

## Either & neither

نستخدم **either** للحديث عن اثنين من الناس او الاشياء او احتمال اسم فيهما ( ايا منهما):

**either** + اسم مفرد يعد + **فعل مفرد**

**Either** day **is** fine for me

نستخدم **neither** للحديث عن اثنين من الناس او الاشياء ونفي احتماليتهما ( لا هذا ولا ذاك)

**neither** + اسم مفرد يعد + **فعل مفرد**

**Neither** candidate **is** suitable for the job

**either of** + اسم جمع / ضمير مفعول جمع **فعل مفرد** +

**neither of** + اسم جمع / ضمير مفعول جمع **فعل مفرد** +

**Either of the two boys** is clever. **Neither of** my sisters **is** married.

I have got two watches , but **neither of them** works properly  
the two students are clever . **Either of them** **is** going to get the full mark.

لا حـ ظا

إما ... أو ... **either ... or ...**



❖ إما ... أو ... تُستخدم للإختيار بين شيئين :- لربط اسمين أو صفتين أو فعلين فى الجمل المثبتة

1) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين)

الفاعل	either	الفعل الأساسى للجمله الأولى	or	الفعل الأساسى للجمله الثانية
--------	--------	-----------------------------	----	------------------------------

☞ *She can either come or telephone.*

2) إذا ربطت مفعولين (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد فى الجملتين)

الفاعل	الفعل	either	المفعول الأول	or	المفعول الثانى
--------	-------	--------	---------------	----	----------------

☞ *You can take either a bus or a taxi.*

3) إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع Either فى بداية الجملة :-

Either	فاعل الجملة الأولى	or	فاعل الجملة الثانية	فعل يتبع فاعل الجملة الثانية
--------	--------------------	----	---------------------	------------------------------

☞ *Either Ali or Ramy may win.*

لا ... ولا ... neither ... nor ...

❖ تربط جملتين منفيتين ويتحول الفعل المنفى إلى فعل مُثبت

1) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزء واحد :-

الفاعل	neither	فعل الجملة الأولى	nor	فعل الجملة الثانية
--------	---------	-------------------	-----	--------------------

☞ *He neither goes to work nor sleeps.*

2) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزئين ، ومعنى ذلك وجود ( ing / inf. / p.p + فعل مساعد ) :-

الفاعل	فعل مساعد	neither	ing .....	inf.	inf.
			nor	ing .....	
			p.p		p.p

☞ *He can neither read nor write.*

☞ *Adel is neither reading nor writing.*

3) إذا ربطت مفعولين أو صفتين (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد فى الجملتين)

المفعول الثانى    nor    neither    المفعول الأول    الفعل    الفاعل

☞ *He speaks neither English nor French.*

(4) إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع Neither فى بداية الجملة والفعل يتبع الفاعل الثانى :-

فعل يتبع فاعل الجملة الثانية    فاعل الجملة الثانية    nor    فاعل الجملة الأولى    Neither

*Neither Gamal nor his brothers like fish*

**لا حظ :** Neither is the same as not ... either

**I like neither of the T-shirts. = I don't like either of the T-shirts.**

## NONE OF

تستخدم NONE ( لا احد من الكل )

فعل مفرد + اسم لا يعد + none of  
فعل مفرد + ضمير مفعول جمع / اسم جمع + none of

None of my children **has** blue eyes.

None of us **cares** what happens to him.

-None of the water **was kept** in the jam

ملحوظة فى اللغة غير الرسمية يمكن ان ياتى الفعل جمع مع  
( neither/ either/ none)

None of the children **were** awake.

Neither of them **were** interested in going to university.

**1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1. Neither his mother..... his father spoke English.

a) or                      b) and                      c) but                      d) nor

2. This man is ..... a doctor or a teacher.

a) neither                      b) either                      c) both                      d) not only

3. The journey was ..... comfortable nor interesting.

a) either                      b) both                      c) not only                      d) neither

4. During the exam you can.....read aloud nor speak to anyone.

a) not only                      b) both                      c) either                      d) neither

5- I was offered tea or coffee, but I had... of them because I don't like hot drinks.

a either                      b every                      c neither                      d both

6- My mother said I could have ..... a cheese or a chicken sandwich.

a either                      b each                      c neither                      d both

7-both of us can go on Friday, but ..... of us can go on Sunday.

a-either                      b-neither                      c-all                      d-every

8- Ali couldn't decide which of the two T-shirts to buy; he likes .....

- a either                      b neither                      c both                      d every
- 9- ..... brothers are highly-qualified; one is a teacher and the other is an engineer.  
a Each                      b Either                      c Both                      d Neither
- 10-There are two restaurants by the park and they are .....very good  
a all                      b either                      c each                      d both
- 11-Hamdi wants to study..... English or history at university. He's not sure.  
a either                      b both                      c neither                      d half
- 12- When she was a child, she was good at ..... writing and playing the piano.  
a all                      b either                      c every                      d both
- 13-I gave each of my three brothers a card and ..... my parents a present.  
a every                      b each                      c all                      d both
- 14- My sister bought two new skirts and ..... of them are long and green.  
a both                      b either                      c neither                      d each
- 15.Neither member of my family .....ever traveled abroad.  
a.were                      b.haven't                      c.has                      d. hasn't
- 16 .....Ahmed nor Khalid drinks tea.  
a) Either                      b) Both                      c) All                      d) Neither
- 17..... Judy and her brother are secondary school students.  
a) All                      b) Either                      c) Neither                      d) Both
- 18 .....your teacher or your father will tell you what to do.  
a) Either                      b) Neither                      c) All                      d) Both
19. The event was organized by two people. ....of them is a professional  
a) Either                      b) Neither                      c) All                      d) Both
- 20.Neither my parents nor my brother.....football  
a) like                      b) are liked                      c)likes                      d) is liked

## 2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1) I did not see Ali. I did not see his brother . ( neither / nor )  
.....
- 2) We didn't study and we didn't write the homework.(neither)  
.....
- 3) Salem may be in Port Said . He may be in Alexandria . (either... or)  
.....
4. I'm not sure. He may be at home. He may be at work. (either... or)  
.....
5. Safy didn't have a pen. She didn't have his books (neither)  
.....
6. He didn't phone me. He didn't write to me. (neither)  
.....

## 3.Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1.You can choose.....(both)soup or salad with your meal.
2. My sister and I.....( neither) like playing tennis.
3. ....(Neither) of those necklaces are nice. I can't decide which one to buy!
- 4.This shop is..... (either) interesting nor cheap. Let's go to a different one.
5. ....(No) of my friends go shopping every day.

6 .Both Judy .....(or) her brother are secondary school students.

## LESSONS 3.4

### The past continuous tense الماضي المستمر

#### 1. التكوين Form:

1. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (فاعل + was/were + verb + ing)

➤ They **were watching** TV yesterday evening.

#### 2. في حالة النفي: يتكون من

I , He , She, It → **was not**

We, You, They → **weren't**

➤ Jana **wasn't making** dinner.

+ ( v + ing ).

They weren't swimming

#### 3. في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

عند تكوين السؤال بهل نبتع الاتي :

**Was + (I/he / she / It )+ v + ing ?**

**Were + (we/you / they)+ v + ing ?**

**E.g** ➤ Was he/she (having lunch)? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she wasn't

➔ Were you watching TV ? yes, I was / No, I wasn't.

➔ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب كلمة استفهام :

كلمة استفهام

**Was + (I/he / she / It )+ v + ing ?**

**Were + (we/you / they)+ v + ing ?**

What were they doing at 5 yesterday? They **were playing** football

#### 2. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم الماضي المستمر

1- للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي في وقت معين

➤ Tarek **was eating** dinner at noon yesterday.  
They were studying English at 8 p.m last night

2- للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي.

➤ While/As I was having lunch , the phone rang  
➤ While ( As/ Just as/ when) I was going home, I met one of my best friends.  
➤ When I returned home, mother was preparing lunch

3- للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي مع (While/As/When)

➤ While my father **was watching** TV, my mother **was cooking** in the kitchen.  
➤ While / As / When I **was doing** my homework, my sister **was helping** my mother.  
➤ We **were tidying** our room while our little brother **was watching** TV.

#### 3. الكلمات الدالة Key words:



(all + morning, afternoon, evening, night, time ), while بينما , as بينما , just as بينما , when عندما ,  
between 6 and 8 , at ...o'clock yesterday , at...o'clock last, The whole/all day yesterday طول اليوم أمس

## لاحظ استخدام الماضي المستمر والماضي البسيط مع (when/while/As)

While /As/ When	→ ماضى مستمر	→ ماضى بسيط
-----------------	--------------	-------------

e.g -While I was reading my book, the phone rang.

As/When we were walking into the museum , we saw some old statues

→ ماضى بسيط	While /As/ When	→ ماضى مستمر
-------------	-----------------	--------------

my father arrived while my mother was cooking

→ ماضى مستمر	When	→ ماضى بسيط
--------------	------	-------------

my mother was cooking when my father arrived

## Important notes

1- اذا لم ياتى بعد while فاعل ياتى بعدها (v + ing) بشرط ان يكون فاعل الجملة واحد

➤ While playing football, I fell and broke my leg ( while I was playing football)

2- يمكن استخدام During بدلا من while ويأتى بعدها ( اسم noun ) او عبارة اسمية noun phrase

While + فاعل + was/were + v ing = During + اسم / اسمية

➤ During my lunchtime, the phone rang.= While I was having my lunch, the phone rang

➤ During the party, we saw most of our old friends

3- يستخدم الماضي المستمر فى هذه التركيبية : ماضى مستمر + because/as/since + ماضى بسيط منفى بمعنى الحدث لم يتم

e.g. I didn't answer the phone because I was praying.

## I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1- The telephone rang while Tamer.....doing his homework.

a) was                      b) is                      c) were                      d) are

2 Sanaa heard the noise.....she was watching a film.

a) if                      b) as                      c) so                      d) because

3 We were playing tennis when Tamer.....his ankle.

a) hurting                      b) hurt                      c) was hurting                      d) is hurting

q Someone opened the door while I.....

a) was sleeping                      b) was slept                      c) sleeping                      d) slept

5 While I was looking out of the window, it.....to rain.

a) started                      b) was started                      c) was starting                      d) starting

6 As I.....for tomorrow's game, I fell down and hurt my leg.

a) practise                      b) practising                      c) practised                      d) was practising

7 When I was younger, I.....pizza almost every day.

a) eaten                      b) eat                      c) ate                      d) was eating

8 The boys didn't play because it.....

a) rained                      b) was raining                      c) rains                      d) raining

9 What.....at 10 pm last night?

a) were they doing                      b) did they do                      c) did they use to do                      d) are they doing

10. Yesterday, I ..... a play at 10 o'clock.

a. have watched                      b. was watching                      c. was watched                      d. watched

11. I was studying my lessons when the lights ..... out.  
a. goes                      b. went                      c. were going                      d. gone
12. I ..... my lunch when the phone rang.  
a. have eaten                      b. was eating                      c. has eaten                      d. ate
- 13) Last year, we.....to the beautiful city of Venice in Italy.  
a. were travelling                      b. travel                      c. travelled                      d. travels
14. When we sat down for a picnic, lots of runners .....through the park.  
a) run                      b)was running                      c)ran                      d) were running
- 15 As Karim was taking photos of the animals, he .....his phone.  
a) lost                      b)was losing                      c)loses                      d) losing
- 16 While Mona.....tennis, she hurt her arm.  
a. plays                      b. played                      c. was playing                      d. were playing
17. I was doing my homework when my sister.....me.  
a. was calling                      b. calls                      c. called                      d. calling
18. Lots of birds..... in the sky as we were sitting down on the beach  
a. was flying                      b. flew                      c. fly                      d. were flying
- 19-I didn't answer the phone because I .....  
a-was praying                      b- had prayed                      c-have prayed                      d-prayed.
- 20.While ..... Egypt, tourists enjoy sightseeing.  
a) visiting                      b) was visiting                      c) visited                      d) was visited
- 21.At this time yesterday, Tom.....his car.  
a. washing                      b. had washed                      c. was washing                      d. washed
- 22.Between one and two, I.....the shopping and walking the dog.  
a. doing                      b. had done                      c. was doing                      d. did
- 23.As he was carrying the vase, he.....it on the floor.  
a. was dropping                      b. had dropped                      c. dropped                      d. drops
- 24.He.....the tree when he suddenly fell down.  
a. will climb                      b. was climbing                      c. climbs                      d. climbed
- 25-There was a knock on the door.....the lunch time.  
a- when                      b- as                      c-during                      d-because

## 2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 They .....(have) tea when the doorbell rang.
- 2 When he..... (arrives), we were having dinner.
- 3 I was sweeping the floor..... (while) I heard a noise.
- 4.They .....(forget)their books yesterday.
5. At four p.m. yesterday, I.....( did )my homework.
6. I was walking through the park when I..... (meet )Adel.
- 7.While I was texting my friends, the school bus .....(arrives.)
8. While.....( study), he fell asleep.
- 9.When the telephone rang, they.....(watch) the match.
- 10.Yesterday evening, we .....(study)for our English test when all the lights went out.

## 3— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. While I was walking to school, I met my friend.                      (when)  
.....
2. The telephone rang during our breakfast.                      (while)  
.....
- 3.My brother was driving home when he saw an accident.                      (As)

4. I saw my friends while I was at the party.

(during)

5. on my way to the supermarket, I ran into one of my old friends. (While)

## Unit 3 My community

### 1. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to + inf

1. التكوين Form

1. في حالة الإثبات والنفي: يتكون المستقبل من

I → am (not)  
He, She, It → is (not) + (going to) + مصدر الفعل  
We, You, They → are (not)

EX → They are going to visit an ancient site.

→ I'm not going to visit a museum, I'm very busy.

2. الاستخدام Usage

1. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم تنتهي من الترتيب له)

E.g. 1- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that. (Intention)

2- We're going to stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already)

3- She is going to buy a new computer. She has already made her plan.

لاحظ إذا كان القرار فوري أو الآن نستخدم will

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

2. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نראה أو نعرفة أو نسمعه مع كلمات think / believe / أو شيء على وشك

الحدث أو مع كلمات التحذير أو التنبيه / look out! / watch out! / take care

E.g. 1- There are a lot of clouds. I think it is going to rain.

2- Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.

3- Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!

4- Watch out! The baby is going to fall.

5- It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!

6- It's six a.m. and it's already 25°C. It is going to be very hot today

7- How pale that girl is! I believe / I think / she is going to faint

8- He can't swim. He is going to drown.

ولكن الصفات الشابة والمهارات للإنسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فنأخذ Will مثل :

E.g. 1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.

2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!

3- Sara is a good student. I think she will pass all her exams.

ولكن لاحظ المواقف المؤقتة تعتبر أدلة واضحة

\* My brother is revising well. I think he's going to pass the test.

## 3- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up...mind)

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?

- B: I'm going to play computer games.

### السؤال Question

Is/Are + subject + going +to inf.....مصدر الفعل؟

Yes / No تتبع الآتي :

عند تكوين السؤال ب

→ Are they going to do their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام

مصدر الفعل.....+ is/are + subject +going + inf..... أداة الاستفهام

➤ What are you going to do at the weekend?- I'm going to visit my grandparents

## 2. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

### 1. التكوين Form

am/is/are + v. ing

\* I'm Travelling for Rome tomorrow afternoon. Everything is already arranged

### 2. الاستخدام Usage

1- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.

-We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets

They are flying to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets

2- يستخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزيارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.

The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

### 3- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه الأفعال التي تستلزم ترتيبات

go /come/ visit=see /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive/leave/(have/give) a party

- I'm meeting them on Saturday.

- They're going tomorrow.

I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow

-We're eating dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

### 4- يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شئ في المستقبل نتيجة للترتيب لفعل حدث آخر.

-Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.

- I can't meet you tomorrow as I am doing the shopping.

I can't see you tomorrow, I'm meeting a friend off at the airport

لاحظ الآتي



<b>be going to + inf. =</b>	Have/has decided to + inf. Have/has planed to + inf. intend to + inf.
<b>Am/is/are + ing =</b>	Have/has arranged to + inf. arrange to + inf.

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

- 1- It's 35 degrees and it's only 7 a.m. It ..... very hot today.  
a was                      b is going to be                      c is being                      d will be
- 2- They .....a party next week. Everything is arranged.  
a. have                      b. are having                      c. are going to have                      d. have had
- 3- He .....work in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.  
a. is leaving                      b. is going to leave                      c. will leave                      d. leaves
4. Tomorrow I.....the match with my friend. I have intended to do that.  
A ) will watch                      b) am watching                      c) watching                      d) am going to watch
5. The boy is sharpening his pencil, he.....his homework.  
a) is writing                      b) will write  
c) will probably write                      d) is going to write
6. I think it ..... Rain because the sky is really dark.  
a) is going to rain                      b) is raining                      c) rains                      d) will rain
7. Watch out! The baby .....  
a. will fall                      b. is falling                      c. is going to fall                      d. will be fallen
- 8- There is too little petrol left. The car.....  
a)is going to stop                      b) stop                      c) is stopping                      d) will stop
9. We made all the arrangements; we.....a wedding party.  
**a. are going to give                      b. give                      c. will give                      d. are giving**
- 10.we.....in the forest next Friday. We bought all the tools we need.  
a) will camp                      b) are going to camp                      c) are camping                      d) would camp
11. A: Why are you taking down all the pictures? B: I.....the room.  
a. paint                      b. am going to paint  
c.will paint                      d. am painting
12. Don't forget that our neighbours.....for dinner this evening.  
a) come                      b) will come                      c) are going to come                      d) are coming
13. My father has arranged everything. He.....to Saudi Arabia for Omra next week.  
a) will travel                      b) is travelling                      c) is going to travel                      d) travels
14. I.....to France after I finish my education as planned.  
a) am flying                      b) am going to fly                      c) will fly                      d) fly
- 15.We..... my birthday party on Saturday. Would you like to come?  
a) are having                      b) will have                      c) be going to have                      d) are being had
- 16- I.....to the Book Fair to buy the books I need. This is my intention.  
a) will have gone                      b) am going to go                      c)am going                      d) will go
- 17- I can't meet you tonight as I ..... for the exam.  
a going to revise                      b will have been revised                      c will revise                      d am revising
18. Osama phoned while you were out." Yes, I know. I.....him back.  
a) am calling                      b) will call                      c) am going to call                      d) will be calling
- 19.The wind is getting stronger. I think there.....a sandstorm.  
a) is being                      b) will be                      c) is going to be                      d) going
20. A: Why are you switching TV? B : I.....a football match.

a) will watch      b) am watching      c) am going to watch      d) watch

3— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. I've already arranged to visit the museum tomorrow. ( visiting )
2. Hend planned to spend the weekend in Alexandria. ( going )
3. The engineer intends to build a new plane ( going )
4. What do you intend to study next year? ( are )
5. I arranged to visit my uncle in Tanta tomorrow. ( visiting )
6. He has prepared her bag to travel to London. ( going )
7. We have arranged to take the sleeper train to Aswan. ( taking )
8. He planned to spend the weekend in Alexandria. ( going )
9. Do you intend to play basketball next weekend? ( Are )
10. It's my plan to spend the summer holiday in Hurghada ( I'm )
11. They decided to open the new project. ( going )

3- complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets

- 1-.....(Do) you going to visit your relatives?
- 2-Great! We are going to .....(having) a picnic this weekend.
- 3-Hassan's playing really well. He's .....(going) win the game!
- 4.He has arranged everything. He.....(spend)his holiday in Paris.
- 5.I .....(travel) to Aswan next week. It is arranged.
- 6.We ..... (buy) anew villa as we decided.
- 7.I can't ride a bike very well. Oh no, I..... (crash)!

## Adjectives ending in – ing or - ed

1- نستطيع اشتقاق صفة من (الفعل + ing). وهذه الصفة تسمى (Present Participle adjective) وهي تصف فاعل الصفة.

ادرس الأمثلة التالية:

Ex- I read an interesting story. (قرأت قصة ممتعة/ تصف الصفة فاعل الصفة وهي ) ("القصة". القصة هي الممتعة)

→ He asked me an embarrassing question.

سألني سؤالاً محرجاً ( تصف فاعل الصفة وهو "السؤال" - السؤال هو المحرج )

## هام جداً

هناك بعض الأفعال التي تسمى بأفعال "العاطفة" التي يمكن إضافة **ed** و **ing** لها لكي تصبح صفات.

amuse	يسلى / يمتع	excite	يثير	shock	يصدم
comfort	يريح	bore	يضجر - يضايق	disappoint	يخيّب أمل
frighten	يخيف	tire	يتعب	exhaust	يتعب
puzzle	يحير	interest	يشوق - يثير انتباه	irritate	يقلق / يغيظ
annoy	يضايق	amaze	يذهل - يدهش	depress	يجبط
surprise	يدهش	confuse	يربك - يحير	bother	يضايق
encourage	يشجع	relax	يسترخى	shock	يصدم
inspire	يلهم / يحث	worry	يقلق	please	يرضى / يسعد

### 1- نستخدم أى فعل من الأفعال السابقة + **ed** لنصف فرد أو حيوان يمر بهذه الخبرة أو التجربة ( الشعور )

Ex. Heba was annoyed by her neighbor's dog. هبة متضايقه بسبب كلب الجيران.

الشرح : فى المثال السابق هبة هى المتضايقه ( الفرد الذى يمر بالتجربة لذا استخدمنا الصفة المضاف لها **ed** - فى **annoyed** )

Ex.2-The lion in the cage is puzzled. الأسد الذى فى القفص متحير

الشرح : هنا الأسد - حيوان - استخدمنا معه صفة **ed** لانه الشئ المار بالتجربة أو الشعور

### 2- نستخدم أى فعل من الأفعال السابقة + **ing** لنصف الأشخاص أو الأشياء التى تولد - تتسبب فى هذا الشعور

Ex-The football match was quite exciting. مباراة كرة القدم كانت مثيرة جداً

استخدمنا الصفة التى تنتهى بـ **ing** - لوصف المباراة لانها هى التى تسببت فى هذا الشعور ( الاثارة ) لدينا

Ex -This is a confusing girl

الشرح : وصفت الفتاة بصفة **ing** - مع أنها إنسان لانها هى التى تثير هذا الشعور

## Examples

→ My friend has a very **annoying** habit . → Some English grammar can be **confusing**.

→ I was **surprised** to see Mr. Ramy at the party

→ We were very **shocked** when we heard the news.

→ The children ran away on seeing the **frightening** man

### 1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1.He's such a ..... person. He never wants to go out.

a. boredom      b.bore      c.bored      d.boring

2.He was ..... to see Helen after all those years.

a. surprise      b.surprising      c. surprisingly      d.surprised

3.Did you hear the .... news about the accident?

a. shocking      b.shockingly      c. shock      d.shocked

4.His behaviour has been very ..... in recent weeks.

a. puzzlement      b.puzzle      c. puzzled      d.puzzling

5.Our new science teacher is very ..... We sit there like mice!

a. frightening      b. frighten      c.frightened      d. frighteningly

6.my sister was really ..... and went to bed early.

a. tiredness      b. tiring      c.tire      d. tired

7.I could listen to her for hours. She's so .....

a. interest      b. interested      c.interesting      d. interestingly

8.I can't sleep! That noise is really .....

a. annoy      b. annoying      c.annoyed      d. annoyance

9.Egypt has some.....places to visit.

a-amazed      b-amaze      c-amazing      d-amazingly

10-During his visit to France. He met some ..... people

a-interesting      b-interested      c-interest      d-interestingly

11.When we get home, the dogs are always ..... to see us.

a-excited      b-excite      c-excitedly      d-exciting

2- complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets

1.There's an ..... (interest) article in the newspaper today.

2.Messi is an .....(amaze) player to watch.

3.The kids always get .....(excite) on their birthday.

4.It was a cold, wet day and the children were .....(bore)

## Unit 4 Have you ever travelled by train ?



### The past simple tense الماضي البسيط

#### 1-Form التكوين

يتكون الماضي البسيط من ( التصريف الثاني للفعل ) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان فعل عادي )

منتظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped

أما إذا كان فعل شاذ ( غير منتظم ) يُحفظ مثل see - saw / go - went / have – had.

لاحظ : متى نضيف ( ied / ed / d ) للفعل المنتظم

(1) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( e ) نضع له ( d )

like → liked      live → lived      arrive → arrived

(2) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( y ) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف ( y ) ونضع ( ied )

study → studied      cry → cried      carry → carried

(3) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( y ) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك ، نضع ( ed )

play → played      enjoy → enjoyed



## 2-Usage الاستخدام

### نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

1. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday. I **was** in Alexandria a month ago.

2. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I **used to play (played)** tennis.

لاحظ يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never-usually/every.....)

E.g. When he was a child, he **walked** to school everyday.

➤ I **always ate** breakfast before I went to school.

➤ Heba **always got up** early when she was a student

3. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Ali **found** a bag, and then he **went** to the police station.

4. حالة if الثانية:

E.g. If I **had** enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

5. الاحداث التي حدثت تباعا واحد تلو الاخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.

E.g. First, he **paid** the taxi, then he **got** out of the taxi.

When he **had** an idea, he **wrote** a short story.

Yesterday, I **went** to the club and **met** my friends.

6. يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع For للتعبير عن سيرة ذاتية او احداث استمرت لفترة في الماضي وانتهت

My father **went** to the faculty of law for four years.

My grandfather **lived** in England for 6 years.

## 3-Key words الكلمات الدالة

Yesterday امس / (مدة زمنية) ago منذ / last + مدة زمنية الماضي / in + سنة ماضية (in 2009)

in the past في الماضي / once / one day / How long ago = when / just now

from 2001 to 2006 / The other day منذ بضعة ايام / in the ancient times

## 4. النفي Negative

مصدر الفعل + did not (didn't) + V.(inf)

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

→ I **didn't** play football yesterday. → he **didn't** go to school last week.

لاحظ: هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال في زمن الماضي التي لا يمكن تحول الى النفي باستخدام **didn't** مثل:

was → wasn't / were → weren't / could → couldn't

→ Ali **wasn't** at the cinema last week. → They **weren't** at school yesterday.

→ When I was young, I **couldn't** ride a bike.

## 5. السؤال Question

Did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل?

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتي:

→ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام:

? مصدر الفعل..... did + subject + inf..... اداة الاستفهام

- What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?  
→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

## 6. المبنى للمجهول Passive

مفعول + was/were + p.p

→ Football **was played** yesterday. → The film **was watched** at home by Heba

### 1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1.He started playing chess when he was very little and he .....always very good at it.

a-was                      b-did                      c-were                      d-has

2-Where did you live when you ..... a child?

a-were                      b-are                      c-was                      d-is

3-.....your friends ready for the exam last week?

a-was                      b-did                      c-were                      d-do

4-Where did you live when you ..... a child?

a-were                      b-are                      c-was                      d-is

5. Mona..... to school yesterday because she was ill.

a. not come              b. doesn't come      c. don't come              d. didn't come

6-Hany .....at school last Monday.

a-didn't                      b-doesn't                      c-wasn't                      d.hasn't

7- When Omar was 22, a shark attacked him and he..... a leg.

a.is lost                      b.to lose                      c.loses                      d.lost

8- My brother bought his house two years.....

a.ago                      b.last                      c.once                      d.since

9-.....you see the film about the earthquake on TV last night?

a.Did              b.Do              c.Will              d.Were

10- Hany..... doing his homework an hour ago.

a starts                      b started                      c start                      d starting

11-We visited a big beach and then we ..... in a nice hotel

a. sleep                      b. are sleeping                      c. sleep                      d. slept

12.....year, I spent my holiday in Paris.

a) In                      b) Ago                      c) Last                      d)yesterday

13..I went to Hurghada with my family a.....

a) tomorrow                      b) next week                      c) last week                      d) week ago

14-The weather..... fine this morning. It's hot now.

a. was                      b. did                      c. is                      d.does

15- My father .....us to school as the school bus didn't come.

a drives                      b drove                      c drive                      d driving

### 2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1.He.....(spend) a week in Alexandria last summer

2.They.....(see) me at the club yesterday.

3.Two years ago, she.....(can't speak) English.

4..... (Are )you visit the country last month ?

5.Did Noha.....(went) home ?

6.Where did you .....(learns) swimming ?

7. The senior team..... (doesn't )win the final in 2018
8. Naglaa took an English test.....( next) week
9. He swam in the sea, but he .....(not see )any dolphins.

## The present perfect tense زمن المضارع التام

### 1. التكوين Form

يتكون المضارع التام من :

He, She, It → has (hasn't)  
I, We, You, They → have( haven't) } + P.P  
Ex. He has watched the match.  
He hasn't watched the match.

### 2. الاستخدام Usage

- 1- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً  
I've just finished reading David Copperfield
- 2- حدث بدا في الماضي وما زال مستمر في المضارع مع for/since  
We have lived in Giza for ten years . We have been at this school since 2012.
- 3- حدث بدا في الماضي وله أثر أو نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر مع so او because  
→ I can't open the door because I have lost my keys.  
→ Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can't play football today.  
→ Ali is happy because he has passed his exam
- 4- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته  
E.g. - I have painted the house . He has visited England three times.

لاحظ : إذا اردنا ان نقول متى تم الحدث فستخدم الماضي البسيط وليس المضارع التام

They wrote an email yesterday.  
I watched the football match last week.

### 3. السؤال Question

Have/Has + فاعل + p.p .....?

Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

❖ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.  
⚡ Has she finished her homework? Yes, she has /No , she hasn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

have/has + فاعل + p.p .....? اداة الاستفهام

→ When have you finished your homework? -I have just finished it

I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1- Have you seen the match? Yes, I .....it yesterday.

a) see                      b) have seen                      c) would see

d) saw

2- he.....for five hours every day last week.

a- has worked                      b- had worked                      c- worked

d- works

3. Oh! I ..... my passport. What should I do?

a) lost                      b) have lost                      c) had lost

d) were losing

4- Ahmed .....his leg, so he can't play football today.

a- has hurt                      b- hurt                      c- was hurting

d- had hurt

- 5- Nabila can't see very well because she .....glasses.  
a- had lost                      b- lost                      c- loses                      d- has lost
- 6- Have you ..... our new English teacher?  
a-meet                      b- meeting                      c-met                      d- meets
- 7- Imad and his brother have.....a lot of sports competitions.  
a-win                      b- won                      c-wins                      d- winning
- 8- The children have .....a beautiful story.  
a-write                      b-wrote                      c-writing                      d-written
- 9-Has the thief .....that man's phone?  
a-took                      b-taking                      c-taken                      d-takes
- 10-My grandmother has..... all the vegetables that we are eating.  
a-grow                      b-growing                      c-grew                      d-grown
- 11.Samir .....an hour ago.  
a.has come                      b.comes                      c.came                      d.have come
- 12- my uncle and my aunt .....me an email.  
a] sending                      b] sends                      c] have sent                      d] has sent
- 13.Miss Sara ..... us many new words in English last week  
a. teach                      b. has taught                      c. teaching                      d. taught

## 2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1-Ali's friend has.....( wrote )him an email.  
2-Which famous places have you.....( visit)?  
3- Reem has.....( buys) anew computer.  
4-Have you .....(did) your homework?  
5 .....(he has) seen any famous places in Egypt  
6.Hanan and her sister .....( has )painted these beautiful pictures.

## The present perfect tense with ever and never

### 1. الاستخدام Usage:

يمكن ان نستخدم المضارع التام للتحدث عن خبرات سابقة:

Ex-I've eaten fish by the beach. → I haven't been to Dubai.

نستخدم (ever) مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (من قبل):

**Have/Has + فاعل + ever + p.p .....?**

☞ Have you **ever** been to the desert?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, I have never been there

☞ Has Ahmed **ever** eaten Chinese food?

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't. / No, he has never eaten Chinese food

**لاحظ :** يمكن ان نستخدم ever في الجمل الاتية :

**It's the first time + فاعل + have / has + ever + p.p**

**1- الجملة التي تبدأ ب:**

☞ It is the first time I **have ever seen** snow.

**2- الجملة التي تحتوي على صيغة التفضيل:**

Is/are the + فاعل	est + صفة صفة طويلة + Most	I have ever + اسم + p.p
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- ⇒ This is the tallest tree I **have ever seen**.  
 ⇒ Soha is the most intelligent girl I **have ever met**.

كـ تستخدم (never) مع المضارع التام المنفى للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (أبداً / مطلقاً):

فاعل + have/has + never + p.p .....

⇒ He's **never** ridden a camel and he's **never** seen the sea.

لاحظ : يمكن ان نستخدم never في الجمل الانفية:

- ⇒ My brother **has never driven** a car before  
 ⇒ I **have never seen** such a tall tree.

( never ) + ( before )  
 اسم موصوف + ( never ) + such

## لا حظ هذه التركيبات

اسم + صفة + an + such a \ has + never + P.P + have \ فاعل

= have \ has + ever + P.P + فعل + ( the + adj – est \ the most- adj) noun + be + ( the + adj – est \ the most- adj) noun + have \ has + ever + P.P

- I have never seen such a beautiful girl . ( ever )

**This is the most beautiful girl I have ever seen.**

كما لاحظ أيضاً استخدام never للتعبير عن حدث يتم لأول مرة

فاعل + has / have + never + p.p ..... before

= **It's the first time + فاعل + has / have + ever + p.p**

- Hassan has never driven a car before. ( It's )

**It's the first time Hassan has ever driven a car**

تدريبات علي القواعد

## Exercises on grammar

**I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:**

- I have.....tried sea foods, and I have no desire to try it.  
 a) just                      b) ever                      c) lately                      d) never
- That is the most interesting book I have .....read.  
 a-never                      b- ever                      c- yet                      d- for
- It has never ..... in Cairo.  
 a- snow                      b- snowed                      c- snows                      d- snowing
- Some people have ..... seen snow.  
 a. ever                      b. can't                      c. no                      d. never
- Have you ever ..... English food?  
 a. ate                      b. eat                      c. eaten                      d. eating
- Hamdi has.....travelled by plane before.  
 a-never                      b- ever                      c- every                      d- later
- He.....never seen a lion.  
 a-'d                      b-'ve                      c-'s                      d- is
- Have you.....been to Italy? No, I haven't.  
 a-never                      b- ever                      c- yet                      d- already
- .....it snowed in your city before?  
 a-is                      b-has                      c-have                      d-was
- Has Mona ..... written an email to someone in England?

- a-never      b- ever      c- every      d- soon  
 11-It's the first time I've .....been to a swimming pool.  
 a-never      b- yet      c- ever      d- for  
 12-I don't like meat. I've .....eaten it.  
 a-never      b- yet      c- ever      d- for  
 13-.....ever been late for school?  
 a-Did you      b-Do you      c-Are you      d-Have you  
 14-Has your school ..... closed because of bad weather?  
 a-never      b- yet      c- ever      d- for  
 15-Have you ever ..... a leather bag?  
 a- buy      b-bought      c-buying      d-buys  
 16-No, I .....travelled to china before.  
 a- have ever      b-has never      c-has ever      d-have never  
 17.I have ..... been to the zoo before.  
 a- Just      b- yet      c- ever      d- never  
 18- I have..... visited the Western Desert. I'd like to go one day.  
 a. ever      b. never      c. now      d. before

## 2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1- He has never gone to a circus before . ( first )

2- She's never cooked fish before. (It's )

3- She's never watched such s good film before. (ever)

4.She is the most beautiful girl, I've ever seen. (never)

## 3- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1-Have you ever.....( go) to the desert?  
 2- Have you.....( never) swum in the sea?  
 3- .....(Has) you ever watched a comic film?  
 4- Have you ever.....( visit) the zoo?  
 5- Ali has.....( ever) played football before.  
 6- Have you ever.....( drove) a car?  
 7.I have .....(ever) visited the pyramids before.  
 8.It's the first time ; Adel has.....(every)been to China before

## The present perfect tense with for or since

1- يستخدم المضارع التام مع ( for ) لنقول كم المدة التي استغرقها الحدث (طول المدة) :

For + مدة كاملة	تأتي مع كل ما انتهى ب S و يبدأ ب a / an ( a week – a month – a year - three hours - minutes - ten years a long time - a short time - ages) For the last/past + مدة زمنية ( for the last week/month)
-----------------	--

- ♣ I have lived here for 13 years.  
 ♣ Have you been at this school for a long time?

\*No, I've only been here for a month.

→ Firefighters have been at the building for more than four hours.

1- يستخدم المضارع التام مع ( since ) لتحديد بداية الحدث (بداية المدة):

بداية الحدث (بداية المدة) + Since	2010 / 5 o'clock / Sunday/ yesterday/ March/ summer Last (week- month – year – Monday - night ) past simple/the beginning of the year/ then
-----------------------------------	---

\*The bulding has been empty since May.

↪ Has your uncle worked at the hospital since he moved to Cairo?

⊗ Yes, he has. He's worked there since 2008:

مضارع تام	+ since +	ماضى بسيط
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هام

⊗ I've studied English since I was eight years old

→ Khaled has not used a camera since he bought a mobile phone last year.

مقارنة المضارع التام بالماضى البسيط

يستخدم الماضى البسيط عندما نتكلم عن حدث تم وانتهى فى وقت محدد فى الماضى:

I lived in London in 2010. ( I no longer live there.)

يستخدم الماضى البسيط عندما نتكلم عن حدث بدأ فى الماضى ومازال مستمر حتى الان:

I have lived in London since 2010. ( I am still living in London.)

ملاحظات هامة

• مدة زمنية + for = بداية حدث + since

عند وضع for بدلاً من since نستبدل المدة ببداية زمن والعكس صحيح

- I've lived here since 2001 ( for )

= I've lived here for 20 years.

وفى حالة النفي يمكن استخدام التركيب التالى ( يفضل مع المدد غير المحدودة ) (المبجمة)

Subject + haven't \ hasn't + P.P .....for + a long time \ ages.

= It's + a long time \ ages + since + subject + last + past simple

- I haven't written a letter for a long time . ( since )

it's a long time since I last wrote a letter.

لاحظ التركيبية

Subject + last + past simple..... + ago مدة زمنية

= The last time + subject + past simple.....was + ago + مدة زمنية

= Subject + haven't \ hasn't + P.P.....for + مدة زمنية

- I last took an aspirin 3 weeks ago . ( for )

I haven't taken an aspirin for three weeks

تدريبات على القواعد

Exercises on grammar

I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1. Hany has gone on holiday .....the last two weeks.

a) on

b) for

c) when

d) since

2- Ali has had his phone ..... the beginning of this year.

- a- for                      b- since                      c- at                      d- just
- 3- Have you lived in this village..... a long time?
- a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 4 I haven't seen Hassan .....last Tuesday.
- a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 5- Sara has wanted to be a doctor .....she was seven years old.
- a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 6- I haven't seen him..... the last week.
- a) ago                      b) already                      c) for                      d) since
- 7-Firefighters have been at the building ..... more than four hours.
- a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 8 There has not been a storm here .....2012.
- a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- in
- 9-I've lived here ..... 13 years
- a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 10- Khaled has not used a camera ..... he bought a mobile phone last year.
- a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 11- Sara has waited for a bus ..... 20 minutes longer than yesterday.
- a- for                      b- since                      c- ago                      d- just
- 12-I haven't seen such a bad storm ..... I was a little boy
- a- for                      b- since                      c- already                      d- just
- 13-Engineers.....Aswan dam in 1902.
- a-build                      b-built                      c-has built                      d-have built
- 14- Ahmed lived in Cairo.....1993.
- a- for                      b- since                      c- in                      d- ago
- 15- I'm hungry . I haven't had any food.....7 o'clock.
- a- for                      b- since                      c- already                      d- just
- 16-W have seen our uncle since he.....to Italy.
- a-was moved                      b-has moved                      c-moved                      d-is moving
- 17- I ..... English for eight years.
- a-has studied                      b- was studying                      c-was studied                      d-have studied
- 18-I have done my homework..... an hour.
- a. since                      b. ago                      c. for                      d. yet

## 2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1-I haven't swum in the sea since last year. (for)

2-I haven't eaten Mahshi for a short time. (since)

3- It's ages since I met him. (I haven't)

4- The last time she visited us was last month. (since)

5.She last cleaned the room was two days ago.(for)

6.I last played music when I was in Tanta. (I haven't)

7- It's 3 weeks since I last spoke with him . ( for )

8- She hasn't heard from her friend for 3 years . ( ago )



9- I have known him for 5 years . ( since )

10- My brother has been in London since 1998 . ( for )

### 3- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1-I haven't seen you.....( for) 2015.

2-My brother has been a policeman.....( since) five years.

3-.....(ago) then, I haven't seen her.

4-I haven't seen my uncle..... (ever) along time.

5-.....(Are) you been tired since you left the office?

6-He.....( didn't see) his family since 2015.

7-Manal.....( has been) to England in 2007.

8- He hasn't phoned me since he.....( leave)the company.

## Unit 5 Young role models

## Grammar

### The present perfect tense with yet and already

1- يستخدم المضارع التام ( already ) مع المضارع بمعنى ( بالفعل ) لنقول ان شيئاً ما حدث قبل ما كنا نتوقعه في الجملة المثبتة :

**subject + have/has + already + p.p**

تأتي already بين have/has والتصريف الثالث

✍ I have **already** had lunch.

✍ Hany has **already** made his bed.

OR

**subject + have/has + p.p + already**

تأتي already في نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة

➤ Leila has finished her homework **already**.

➤ They've got 20 right answers **already**.

➤ We've seen schools in Brazil and China **already**.

3- تأتي في السؤال ( للتعجب والتأكد من تمام الفعل ) how fast ! Have you finished doing the exercise already?

2 - يستخدم المضارع التام ( yet ) مع المضارع بمعنى ( حتى الان ) لنسأل عن او نتكلم عن شيء ما متوقع حدوثه :

**Have/Has + Sub + P.P+ yet?**

تأتي yet في نهاية السؤال

➤ Have you finished your homework **yet?** (= I expect you have finished.)

➤ Has Dina watched the documentary **yet?**

OR

**subject + haven't/hasn't + p.p + yet.**

تأتي yet في نهاية الجملة المنفية

➤ I haven't had breakfast **yet.** (= I expect that I will have it soon.)

➤ The people haven't got on the bus **yet**.

لاحظ الاتی

فاعل + am, is, are + still + V- ing

= فاعل + haven't \ hasn't + finished \ stopped + V-ing.....yet.

**- Hani is still doing his homework. (yet)**

Hani hasn't finished doing his homework yet.

## 1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

- 1- Have you done your English home work.....?  
a- just                      b- yet                      c- never                      d- ever
- 2-Fareeda is not hungry because she has .....had lunch.  
a- yet                      b- already                      c- never                      d- usually
- 3- Lamia is only three, so she can't read or write .....  
a- never                      b- ever                      c- yet                      d- just
- 4- I'm not going to watch that programme. I've seen it.....  
a- already                      b- yet                      c- ever                      d- never
- 5-Hatem has been to Alexandria, but he hasn't been to Luxor.....  
a- yet                      b- just                      c- never                      d- ever
- 6- We haven't studied Unit 23 .....  
a- just                      b- ever                      c- already                      d- yet
- 7- Munir has read that book three times .....  
a- already                      b- never                      c- ever                      d- yet
- 8- I haven't finished my homework.....  
a- just                      b- never                      c- already                      d- yet
- 9- Dalia.....finished cooking.  
a-doesn't                      b-hasn't                      c-isn't                      d-can't
- 10-Sherif has already.....lunch.  
a- have                      b-had                      c-has                      d-having
- 11-Dalia .....to Tanta yet.  
a-won't travel                      b-hadn't travelled                      c-don't travel                      d-hasn't travelled
- 12-Have you called Amir today? No, not.....  
a- yet                      b- never                      c- already                      d- ever
- 13- Have you done your work alone.....? I can't believe it!  
a) yet                      b) already                      c) ever                      d) just
- 14.I haven't seen the new adventure film.....  
a- Just                      b- yet                      c- already                      d- never
15. Haven't you got ready .....? Look at the time!  
a) yet                      b) already                      c) ever                      d) just

## 2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1.They are still cleaning the house. (yet)

2- It hasn't stopped raining yet. ( still )

3.My mother is still cooking. (yet)

4.I haven't finished decorating my room yet. (still)

## 2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I've.....( yet) seen that movie, so I don't want to see it again.
- 2 I don't need any more juice since Ahmed has.....( only) bought some.
- 3 I haven't done my homework .....(then), so I can't go out now.
- 4 They've just.....( showed) an amazing animal programme on TV.
- 5-I'm hungry. I haven't had lunch .....(already).
- 6-Adel has already.....( make) his bed.
- 7-Reda.....( has) typed the report yet.
- 8.Youssef.....( is done) his homework already.

## Unit 6

## What's wrong ?

### OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY

#### الضرورة والالزام

#### Present Necessity

#### الضرورة فى المضارع

تستخدم have/has to للتعبير عن قاعدة او قانون او اشياء مفروضة علينا ولا خيار لنا فيها

I , you , we , they → have to + inf.  
he , she , it → has to

→ We have to go to school on time

❖ She has to get a passport to travel to London. We have to go to school five days a week.

**have to / has to + inf. = It is necessary to + inf.**  
**It is necessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.**

❖ It is necessary for us to go to school on time = We have to go to school on time

#### lack of Present Necessity

#### نقص الضرورة فى المضارع

❖ تُعبر عن عدم الضرورة لفعل شىء فى المضارع ( لا داعى لفعل الشىء ويمكن أن تفعله إذا أردت )

I, you, we, they → don't have to + inf.  
he, she, it → doesn't have to + inf.

❖ She doesn't have to hurry. She isn't late for school.

❖ I don't have to do my homework today.

**don't have to + inf. = It isn't necessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.**  
**doesn't have to + inf. = It is unnecessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.**

❖ It is not necessary for her to hurry. She isn't late for school = she doesn't have to hurry

#### Past Necessity

#### الضرورة فى الماضى

❖ تُستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة بفعل شىء فى الماضى، وبالتالى تم التنفيذ.

I, he, she, it, you, we, they → had to + inf.

⊗ I couldn't go to the park yesterday because I had to finish my homework.

⊗ In those days, players had to hit the ball with their hands

**had to + inf. = It was necessary to + inf.**  
**It was necessary for + مفعول + to + inf.**

- ❖ It was necessary to study hard. = he had to study hard
- ❖ It was necessary for her to take a taxi.

## lack of Past Necessity

## نقص الضرورة في الماضي

❖ تُعبر عن عدم الضرورة لفعل شيء في الماضي، (شيء لم يكن مهم ولذلك لم أفعله).

I, he, she, it, you, we, they → **didn't have to + inf.**

- ❖ I didn't have to hurry as I was early.
- ❖ We didn't have to do computer studies when we were at primary school

*didn't have to + inf. =*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{It wasn't necessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.} \\ \text{It was unnecessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.} \end{array} \right.$

- ❖ It was not necessary for him to book a ticket. = he didn't have to book a ticket

**Do /Does/Did + فاعل + have to مصدر**

عند تكوين السؤال بـ Yes / No تتبع الآتي :

- ⊗ Do you have to get up at seven o'clock? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Does she have to eat breakfast? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

عند تكوين السؤال بـ أداة استفهام :

**Do /Does + فاعل + have to مصدر + كلمة استفهام**

- ⊙ When do we have to finish our homework?
- ⊙ Why does she have to go now?

← بينما تستخدم **must** :

1- للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية

- e.g. . you must see a doctor. You've been ill for a week
- ⇔ you must wash your hand before you eat.

2 - تستخدم للتعبير المشاعر والرغبات عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه

الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمان I / We

- We must buy souvenirs for our friends. → I must visit my uncle more often

3 - كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة

- You must come and see us at the weekend. → You must try a piece of my cake

← بينما تستخدم **mustn't** : تعبر عن الحظر أو التحريم. (لن يُسمح لك بفعل الشيء لأنه ممنوع أو محرم أو ضد القانون

<b>Mustn't =</b>	{	<b>Be not allowed to</b>	غير مسموح	}	+	مصدر
		<b>Be forbidden to</b>	ممنوع			
		<b>Be prohibited / banned to</b>	ممنوع			
		<b>It's against the law to</b>	ضد القانون			
		<b>No + v.ing</b>				

Ex-He mustn't park here. = It's against the law to park here  
= it is not allowed to park here = it is forbidden to park here.

## 1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- What did you ..... do before you came to school this morning?  
a) must                      b) have                      c) have to                      d) had to
- 2- He ..... wash his hands before he eats.  
a) mustn't                      b) must                      c) have to                      d) hasn't
- 3- She ..... hurry. She isn't late for school.



- a) mustn't                      b) doesn't have to                      c) didn't have to                      d) don't have to
- 4- You ..... take things which don't belong to you .This is theft
- a) must                      b) have to                      c) mustn't                      d) don't have to
- 5-Long ago, tennis players ..... wear special shoes on tennis court
- a) mustn't                      b) doesn't have to                      c) didn't have to                      d) don't have to
- 6- last week, Hassan.....study hard for the final exam.
- a) must                      b) has to                      c) have to                      d) had to
- 7-We ..... to do computer studies when we were at primary school
- a) mustn't                      b) doesn't have                      c) didn't have                      d) don't have
- 8-He ..... park here. It's against the law.
- a) mustn't                      b) doesn't have to                      c) has to                      d) must
- 9- Did you.....do P.E when you were at school?
- a) must                      b) has to                      c) have to                      d) had to
- 10-At the weekends , I .....get up early , I can stay in bed until 9 o'clock.
- a) mustn't                      b) must                      c) have to                      d) don't have to
11. You ..... pass your exams to go to university.
- a) should                      b) don't have to                      c) have to                      d) doesn't have to
12. You ..... do your homework at the same time everyday.
- a) shouldn't                      b) don't have to                      c) have to                      d) has to
13. You ..... show your passport when you leave the country .
- a) have to                      b) has to                      c) shouldn't                      d) needn't
- 14 I.....wear glasses because I can't see very well.
- a) mustn't                      b) don't have to                      c) have to                      d) shouldn't
- 15-Hany ..... go to school on time.
- a don't have to                      b have to                      c has to                      d doesn't have
- 16- It is cloudy today, so we.....take our sunglasses.
- a don't have to                      b not have to                      c don't have                      d have not to
- 17- We.....cook more; there's enough food.
- a) have to                      b) don't have to                      c) has to                      d) should
18. I really ..... buy my mother a present on her birthday. One should be grateful!
- a. must                      b. mustn't                      c. have to                      d. needn't
19. Unfortunately, my friend broke his leg and ..... go to hospital.
- a. didn't have to                      b. has to                      c. must to                      d. had to
20. Mona ..... any more bread; she had a lot in the fridge.
- a. had to buy                      b. mustn't                      c. didn't have to buy                      d. needn't buy
21. You ..... take this medicine; you are quite well now.
- a. need to                      b. don't have to                      c. have to                      d. mustn't
- 22 You ..... take photos here; it's a military area.
- a must                      b mustn't                      c needn't                      d shouldn't
- 23 At an airport, I .....show my passport.
- a can't                      b don't have to                      c have to                      d shouldn't
- 24- Is it ..... to take this medicine?
- a advice                      b should                      c necessary                      d must
- 25-You ..... run next to the swimming pool. You might fall over.
- a-mustn't                      b-needn't                      c-don't have to                      d-didn't have to
- 26-We ..... buy a present for Ali's birthday.
- a-have                      b-should                      c-must                      d-need
- 27-She isn't late for school so she .....hurry.
- a-didn't have                      b-don't need to                      c-doesn't need to                      d-can't
- 28-we ..... read a summary of a book in English next week.
- a-had to                      b-need                      c-has to                      d-have to
29. What must or mustn't you.....in a historic place ?
- a. doing                      b.does                      c.do                      d.did
- 30.This is a valuable book. you.....keep it and mustn't lose it.
- a) must                      b) mustn't                      c) shouldn't                      d) haven't

## 2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. It is not allowed to park your car here ( mustn't )
2. It isn't necessary for Basem to buy me the newspaper ( doesn't )
3. It wasn't necessary to wear a jacket. It wasn't so cold ( have to )
4. It's necessary to get a passport to go to London. ( have to )
5. It is necessary to run to catch my train. ( have to )
6. It is necessary for students to go to school on time ( have to )
7. It's against the law to drive a car without a license ( mustn't )
8. It's not necessary to get up early tomorrow. It's a holiday. ( have to )
9. You don't have to pay to go into the museum. ( necessary )
10. He wants to park here but it's against the law ( mustn't )
11. You don't have to get up early. It's a holiday. ( necessary )
12. It is necessary for him to study hard ( must )
13. I had to buy another mobile phone. (necessary)
14. Parking here is against the law. ( mustn't )

## 3- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 At our school we..... (haven t to) wear a uniform.
- 2- .....(Does) the boys have to get up early?
- 3- You .....(doesn't) have to shout. I can hear you.
- 4- We .....(has to) leave now or we ll miss the plane.
- 5- You..... have to go to school today. It s Friday.
- 6- We.....( not have) to go to school tomorrow because it's a holiday.
- 7.Have .....(you to) wear special clothes for your sports class
- 8.She .....(have to) show her mother her homework.
- 9 Students and teachers must.....( are) polite to each other.
- 10.We must.....( to go )to the laboratory for our science lessons.
- 11.Students must .....(arrives) at school on time.

**(advice) للنصيحة should / shouldn't + inf. نستخدم**

←← نستخدم should بمعنى يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء من الجيد ان نفعليها.

**Ex-You should go now** The bus goes in ten minutes.

→Tourists should wear sun cream when it s very hot .

→You should definitely try some windsurfing.

←← نستخدم shouldn't بمعنى لا يجب ان للتحدث عن اشياء ليس من الجيد ان نفعليها.

\*you shouldn't watch too much television.

→You shouldn't walk too much in the sun.

## السؤال Question

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No تتبع الآتي :

؟ تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + Should

→should I go now?

√- Yes, you should

√- No, you shouldn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

؟ تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + should + كلمة استفهام

√-when should we go to the beach?

-- what should I do?

## تركيبات هامة تحفظ

Should =	{	It is advisable/important to	{	+ مصدر
		I advise you to		
		If I were you, I would		
		It is a good idea to		
		You had better		

Shouldn't =	{	It is not advisable to	{	+ مصدر
		I advise you not to		
		If I were you, I wouldn't		
		It is a good idea not to		
		You had better not		

e.g. - I advise you to study hard = You should study hard = if I were you, I would study hard

## 1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. We..... drink a glass of milk every day.

a. shouldn't                      b. can't                      c. mustn't                      d. should

2-what should I .....to get high marks?

a- does                      b-do                      c-did                      d-doing

3-You..... always clean your teeth before you go to bed.

a. shouldn't                      b. should                      c. have                      d. mustn't

4- The saucepan is very hot. You..... touch it.

a. shouldn't                      b. should                      c. haven't                      d. must

5-We ..... drink too much fruit juice. It can have a lot of sugar in it, too.

a. shouldn't                      b. should                      c. have                      d. must

7-we should.....our teachers.

a-to respect                      b-respects                      c-respected                      d-respect

8. We .....be very careful when we cook in the kitchen..

a.have                      b.mustn't                      b.shouldn't                      d.should

9 It's cold. You.....wear your jacket.

a) shouldn't                      b) should                      c) don't have to                      d) mustn't

10 You.....remember to close the windows when you leave the house.

a) mustn't                      b) don't have to                      c) should                      d) has to

11- It is cold and windy today. When you go outside, you..... a coat.

a- wear                      b- should wear                      c- shouldn't wear                      d- are wearing

12-should we.....Mr. Khalid today?

a-meeting                      b-met                      c-to meet                      d-meet

13-You.....take photos of people unless you ask them first.

a shouldn't

b must

c should

d have to

2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. If I were you, I'd read this book ( should )
2. I advise you to visit Aswan. ( should )
3. I advise you to study hard for the final exam ( should )
4. My advice to you is to get up early. ( shouldn't )
5. You should study your lessons carefully. ( advise )
6. I advise you not to walk too much in the sun. ( shouldn't )
7. you should avoid bad friends. ( shouldn't )

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. You.....( should to )clean your teeth in the morning.
2. Laila feels ill. She should.....( sees) a doctor.
3. You .....(should )eat too much chocolate.
4. Ali .....(should not to) talk in the Maths lesson.
- 5-You should .....(studied) hard.
- 6-Hany.....( should) eat snacks in the classroom.
- 7.I don't know what I .....(shouldn't) do with my old clothes.

## Ability and inability

♣ could/couldn't + inf مصدر ① للتعبير عن قدرة فعل شئ او عدم القدرة في الماضي نستخدم:

- Ex-I could swim when I was six, but my brother couldn't swim until he was about ten  
→after only three months, he could read, write and speak English quite well  
→When I was young ,I couldn't ride a bike.

عند السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

Could you read when you were six? Yes, / could. I No, / couldn't

② للتعبير عن قدرة فعل شئ في مواقف محددة في الماضي نستخدم:

♣ was/ were( not) able to + inf مصدر Or couldn't

- I was able to find your street, but I couldn't find your house.  
I wasn't able to come to your house last weekend because i was ill  
He was able to teach university graduates about computer programming

عند السؤال ب Yes / No او Wh question كالاتي :

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + able to + فاعل + was/were + كلمة استفهام

- What were you able to see at the concert?  
→Were you able to do the homework? Yes, I was. / No, / wasn't.

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- ..... you speak English when you were six?  
a) Were b) Do c) Able d) Could
- 2- The maths homework was very difficult. Were you ..... do it?



- a) could                      b) able to                      c) able                      d) can  
 3-after only three months, he ..... read, write and speak English quite well  
 a) could                      b) able to                      c) able                      d) can  
 4-my brother ..... swim until he was about ten  
 a) can't                      b) wasn't able to                      c) weren't able                      d) couldn't  
 5-I .....to come to your house last weekend because i was ill  
 a) can't                      b) wasn't able                      c) weren't able                      d) couldn't  
 6-When I was young , I .....swim very well.  
 a-can                      b- am able to                      c- could                      d - can't  
 7-could you.....chess when you were six?  
 a-playing                      b-play                      c-plays                      d-played  
 8-my friend.....answer all the questions correctly in the math test.  
 a) has                      b) was able to                      c) were able to                      d) could  
 9-.....you able to speak to the teacher today about the homework?  
 a) Were                      b) Did                      c) was                      d) Could  
 10) Why weren't you ..... do the maths homework? Was it difficult?  
 a. able                      b. could                      c. can                      d. able to  
 11.The weather was sunny, so we ..... eat outside  
 a) couldn't to                      b) was able to                      c) were able to                      d) could  
 12.When she was young, my aunt .....run for miles  
 a) use to                      b) was able                      c) were able to                      d) could

## 2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. Nadia could play the piano in an early age. ( to )  
 .....
2. Mona wasn't able to finish the project yesterday ( could )  
 .....
3. Mahmoud Wael could give all the answers to the sums. ( able )  
 .....
4. Could you find the lost bag? ( Were )  
 .....
5. Ahmed spoke two languages when he was 12. ( able )  
 .....
6. He couldn't use the new mobile. ( able )  
 .....
7. Ahmed couldn't get the full marks. ( able )  
 .....
8. Heba could speak two languages when she was ten. ( able )  
 .....
9. Noha wasn't able to leave early last Monday. ( couldn't )  
 .....
10. She wasn't able to do her homework yesterday. ( could )  
 .....